

THE TRVE  
INFORMER,  
WHO  
In the follovvng  
DISCOVERS,  
OR  
COLLOQVY,

Discovereth unto the VVorld  
the chiefe Causes of the sad Di-  
stempers in Great *Brittany*,  
and *Ireland*.

Deduced from their Originals.

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*Magna est veritas, & prevalebit.*

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OXFORD,  
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MDCXLIH.

THE TRAVELLER'S  
INFORMER

WHO

in the following

DISCOVERS

OR

COLLECTS

Discoveries in the World

in the East and West

Travellers in Great Britain

and abroad

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AN  
INTERLOCVTORY  
DISCOVRSE

Betwixt *Patricius* & *Peregrin*, touching  
the *Distractions* of the *Times*, with  
the *Causes* of them.

*Patricius.*



Entle Sir, you are well met, and welcome  
to *England*, I am heartily glad of your  
safe arrivall, hoping now to apprehend  
some happie opportunity whereby I may  
requite part of those worthy favours I re-  
ceived from you in divers places t'other  
side of the Sea.

*Peregrin.* Sir, I am as joyfull to see you, as any friend  
I have upon the surface of the earth; but touching fa-  
vours, they deserve not such an acknowledgement, I  
must confesse my self to be farre in the arreare to you,  
therefore you teach me what to speak in that point: But  
amongst other offices of friendship you have bin pleased

A

to

to do me from time to time, I give you many thanks for the faithfull correspondence you have held with me since the time of our separation by intercourse of letters, the *best sort of: fuel to warm affection and to keep life in that noble vertue Friendship* which they say abroad, is in danger to perish under this cold *Insulary* clime for want of practise.

*Patr.* Truly, Sir, you should have had an account of matters hence more amply and frequently, but that of late it hath been usuall, and allowed by authority, to intercept and breake open any letters; but private men need not complaine so much, since the dispatches of Ambassadors, whose packets should be held as sacred as their persons, have been commonly open'd, besides some outrages offered their houses and servants; nay, since their Majesties Letters under the cabine Signet have beene broke up, and other counterfeit ones printed and published in their names.

*Peregr.* Indeed I must confesse the report hereof hath kept a great noyse abroad; and *England* hath suffered much in point of nationall repute in this patticular; for even among *Barbarians* it is held a kinde of sacrilege to open Letters; nay, it is held a baser kinde of Burglary, then to break into a House, Chamber, or Closet: for this is a plundring of outward things onely, but hee who breakes open ones Letters, which are the *Idea's* of the mind, may be said to rip up his brest, to plunder and rifle his very braine, and rob him of his most pretious and secretst thoughts.

*Patr.* Well, let us leave this distastefull subject, when these small commotions cease, this custome, I hope, will be abhorred in *England*: But now, that you are newly arrived, and so happily met; I pray be pleased to make me partaker of some forraigne newes, and how the squares goe berwixt *France* and *Spain*; those two great wheelles, that draw after their



their motion (some more, some lesse) all the rest of the Westerne world : and when you have done, I will give you account of the state of things in *England*.

*Peregr.* I thought you had so abounded with domestick newes, that you had had no list or leisure to heare any forraigne; but to obey your commands, you know that I have been any time this six yeeres a wanderer up and downe; the world and truly I could not set foot on any Christian shore that was in a perfect condition of peace, but it was engag'd either in a *direct, auxiliary or collaterall* war, or standing upon it's guard in continuall apprehensions and alarmes of feare : For, since that last flaming Usher of Gods vengeance, that direfull *Comet* of the yeere 1618. appear'd in the heavens, some malignant and angry ill-aspected star hath had the predominance ever since, and by it's maligne influxes, made strange unusuall impressions upon the humors of subjects, by inciting them to such insurrections, revolts, and tumults; which caused a Jewish *Rabbi* to say lately, that it seems the grand *Turk* thrives extraordinarily in his devotions, it being one of his prime prayers to *Mahomet*, that hee should prevaile with God Almighty to continue discensions still among Christian Princes. And truly, as the case stands, one may say, that the Christian world is all in pices; you know well with what fearefull fits of a high burning fever poore *Germany* hath beene long shaken, which hath wrought a Lethargie in some of her members, by wasting of the virall spirits, which should diffuse themselves equally through that great body; and how shee still fostereth a cold *Northerne Guest* within her bosome, and is in an annuall feare of a worse from the *Levant*; in the *Netherlands* one shall heare the halfe-starv'd souldier murmur in every corner, and railing against his

King, and ready to mutiny for want of pay. In *France* you shall see the poore *Asiatic* Peasant halfe weary of his life, his face being so pitifull ground, ever & anon with new taxes. You know there are two *Soveraigne Princes*, who have a long time wandred up and downe in exile, being outed of their owne antient Patrimoniall Territories, and little hopes yet, God wot, of restoring them. The world knowes how *Savoy* is become of late a kinde of Province to *France*; Nay, *Spain*, who hath been so dexterous to put her neighbours together by the eares, and to foment war a farre off, to keep her owne home secure, is now her selfe in the midst of two fearefull fires, kindled on both sides of her by quite-revolted subjects, the *Portugues*, and *Catalan*, and is so puzzled, *shee cannot tell what Saints to pray unto*. The *Venetian* also, with the *Pope*, and all the Princes of *Italy*, are arming apace; the *Hollander* onely, *Salamander-like*, thrives in these flames: and as I have heard of some, that by a long habituall custome, could feed on poyson, and turne it to nourishment, so *Hans* alone growes fat by these wars.

And being weary of eating my bread in such a distracted world abroad, and hoping to take some sweet repose in *England*, I finde that shee is in as bad a case, if not worse, then any other. So much newes I give you in a lump, I will be more particular with you some other time, if you please to spare me now.

*Patr.* I heare, not without much resentment, these pishy expressions you have beene pleased to make of the torne estate of *Europe* abroad, and since you mention that *blazing Starre*, I remember what a Noble Knight told mee some yeeres agoe, That the *Astronomers*, who lay sentinell to watch the motion and aspect of that *Comet*, observ'd, that having pointed at divers *Climats*, at last it seem'd to

looke

took directly on these *North-west Islands*, in which posture it spent it selfe, and so extinguisht; as if thereby it meant to tell the world, that these *Islands* should be the Stage whereupon the last act of the Tragedie should be play'd, And how many *Scenes* have pass'd already, both here and in *Ireland*, we know, God wot, by too too woofull experience.

*Pereg.* There is a saying, *When your neighbours house is on fire, by it's light you may see in what danger your owne stands*: And was *England* so blind, as not to take warning by so many fearfull combustions abroad? When I rooke my leave last of her, I left her in such a compleat condition of happinesse, both in *Court, Countrey, City* and *Sea*; that shee was the envie of all *Europe*, in so much, that that *Golden Verse* might be fitly applied to her *then Golden times*:

*Mollia securæ peragebant omnia Gentes.*

The *Court* was never so glorious, being hanfell'd every yeer almost with a new Royall of-firing; the *Gentry* no where more gallant and sportfull; the *Citizens* never more gorgeous and rich, and so abounding with treasure, bullion and buildings, that no age can parallel; *Commerce*, inward and outward was never at that height; the *Customes* increasing every yeer to admiration; the narrow *Seas* were never guarded with braver Ships, nor the Navie Royall for number of vessells and magazines of all sorts of materialls was ever so well replenished; the *Universities* had never such golden dayes: and lastly, the *Church* did so flourish, that amongst the rest of the reformed Churches of Christendome, I have heard her call'd the *Church triumphant*.

Besides, *Ireland* was arriv'd almost to the same degree of prosperity, for all the arrerages of the Crowne were paid, and not a peny sent hence for many yeeres to maintaine the

standing army there, or for any other publike charge, as formerly; *Trafique* came to that monstrous height, that in few yeares the Crowne-customes came to be five times higher. In fine, *Ireland* was brought not onely to subsist of her selfe, but enabled to contribute towards the filling of the *English* Exchequer, and to make some retribution of those vast expences the Crown of *England* hath beene at any time these 400 yeeres, to reduce her to civility; her bogs were almost all dry'd up, and made good land, her mudde-walls turn'd apace to Bricke in divers places; so that in one Sommer that I fortun'd to be there, above 50. new Brick-houses were built in one Towne. But it hath beene the fate of that Island, to be oftentimes neere a condition of a serled happinesse, and yet to have some odde accident still intervene to crosse it.

In conclusion, there wanted nothing to make *England* and her united Crownes so exactly blessed, that she might have assumed the title of one of the *Fortunate Islands*. Good Lord, how comes it to passe, that shee is now fallen into such horrid distempers, and like a distracted body, laying hands upon her selfe, would thrust the sword of civill war into her owne bowells? I beseech you, Sir, impart unto me the true cause of this change; for I know none so capable to doe it as your selfe.

*Pair. Infandum Peregrine, jubet renovare dolorem:*

First, Sir, in the generall you know, that it is with the Regions upon *Earth*, as it is with those of the *Ayre*, sometimes we have a cleare azur'd skie, with soft gentle ventilations, and a sweet serenitie throughout the whole Hemisphere; at other times wee know the face of the heavens is over-cast with frownes, with Frog vapors, and thicke clouds of various shapes, which looke like Monsters, hovering

ring up and downe, and breake at last into thunder and fulgurations, and so disquiet and raise a kinde of warre in the *Aereall Common-wealth*. Just so in the Regions that are dispers'd up and downe this earthly Globe, and peopled with men (which are but a composition of the *Elements*) you have sometimes a gentle calme of peace and quietude, with a generall tranquillitie all the Countrey over; at other times you have ugly mishapen clouds of jealousies, feares and discontentments doe rise up, which breake out at last into acts of disobedience, rebellion, and fury. And as those *Aereall Meteors* and *Monsters* above, are ingendered of those watry fogs and mists which are drawne up out of fennie and rotten low grounds here upon earth; so in the *Region of the minde*, the ill vapors which ascend to the brain from rotten and impostumated hearts, from desperate and male-contented *humorists* are the causes of all civil commotions and distempers in State. But they have much to answer for in the world to come (though they escape it in this) who for any private interest or respect whatsoever, either of *Promotion*, *Vain-glory*, *revenge*, *Malice*, or *Envy*, will embroyle and plunge their owne native Countrey in any publike ingagement or civill warre, by putting a partition-wall betwixt their soveraigne Prince and their fellow subjects. Truly, in my opinion, these may be called the worst kinde of *Betrayer* of their Countreys: But I am too farre transported from satisfying your request in relating the true causes of these calamities: I will now fall to worke, and bring you to the very source of them.

There is a packe of perverse people (composed for the most part of the scummie and simplest sort) multiplied in *England*, who by a kinde of naturall inclination, are opposite so point blanke to *Monarchy* in State, and *Hierarchy* in

in Church, that I doubt if they were in Heaven (whither 'tis to be fear'd they runne a great hazard ever to enter, it being a rule, that *he who is rotten hearted to his King, can never be right hearted to his Creator*) I say if these men were in Heaven, they would go neare to repine at the *Monarchicall* power of God Almighty himselſe, and at the degrees of Angels, and the poſtures of holineſſe in the Church triumphant. They call every *Crotchet* of the braine, *tenderneſſe of conſcience*: which being well examined, is nothing elſe but a meere *ſpirit of contradiction* and diſobedience (to all higher powers) which poſſeſſeth them. There are no conſtitutions either Eccleſiaſticall or Civill can pleaſe them, but they would caſt both into ſuch and ſuch a mould, which their crack'd braines would faine deviſe, yet are never able to bring to any perfection; They are ever labouring to bring Religion to the docke, to be new trimm'd, but they would take downe her fore-Caſte, and ſcarce allow her the Kings Armes to adorne her: They are great liſtners after any Court news, and pricke up their eares when any thing is ſpoken of King, Queene, or Privie Councellour, and are alwayes ready, though upon looſe truſt, to take up any report whereby they may whiſper in conventicles and corners, and ſo traduce the Government. Theſe great *Zelots* uſe to looke upon themſelves moſt commonly through multiplying glaſſes, which make them appeare to be ſuch huge *ſanſons*, that it renders them not onely uncharitable in their opinions of others, but Luciferian-like proud in their owne conceit, in ſomuch that they ſeeme to ſcorne all the world beſides, beleeving that they are the onely elect whoſe ſoules worke according to the motion of the Spirit: that they are the true Children of promiſe, *whoſe faces alone*



*alone looks towards Him*; They are more pleased with some new reach or fancy, (that may puzzle the *periphrasium*) than a Frenchman is with some new fashion in cloathing: They are nearest to the nature of the Jew of any people upon earth, and will converse with him sooner than with some sort of Christians; And as in their pharisaicall *Disposition* they symbolise with the Jew, so in some of their *positions* they jumpe pat with the Jesuit: for though they are both in the extremes, and as contrary one to the other, as the scales of a diameter, yet their opinions and practises are concentricque to depreesse regall power; Both of them would binde their Kings in Chaynes, and the Nobles in links of Iron; They both deny all *passive obedience*, & as the one would have the mortar of the Temple tempered with blood, so the other would beat Religion into the braille with the poleaxe. Their greatest master-piece of policy is to forge counterfeit newes, and to divulge and disperse it as far as they can, to amuse the world, for the advancement of their designs, and strengthening their party: But the Jesuit doth it more cunningly and modestly, for he fetcheth his newes from farre, so that before the fallhood of it can bee contrould, his worke is commonly done, and the newes forgotten; But these later *politicians* use to raise lies hard by home, so that the grossenesse and palpableness of them is presently discovered. Besides, to avoyd the extremes of the other, these later seeme to fall into flat prophaneesse, for they may bee called a kinde of enemies to the very Name, *Crosse*, and *Church* of Christ. Touching the first, They repine at any reverence to be done unto it, though spontaneous, not coercive. For the second, which was held from the beginning to be the badge and Banner of a Christian, they cry it up to be the *mark of the beast*; And for

the last, they would have it to be neither *beautifull, holy, nor amiable*, which are the three in iue properties which God requires in his house. To conclude, when any comes to bee season'd with this sower leaven, hee seemes to degenerate presently from the nature and gurb of a gentleman, and fals to be of a sordid and low disposition, narrow hearted, and close handed, to be timerous, cunning and jealous, and farre from the common freedome, and sweetnesse of morall society, and from all generous and loyall thoughts towards his King and Country.

These, These have bin the chiefeft machinators, and engeneers of these unhappy diuisions, who viperlike have torn the entrailles of their owne mother their deare Country: But there were other externe concurrent causes, and to finde them out, I must looke *Northward*, for theré the cloud began to condense first;

You know Sir, the *Scot's nation* were ever used to have their King personally resident amongst them; and though his late Majesty by reason of his *age, haunty, and long breeding* there, with other advantages, drew such extraordinary respect from them, that they continued in good conformity: yet since his death, they have beene overheard to mutter at the *remotenesse* and absence of their King, and that they should become now a kinde of *province* by reason of such a distance: some of their Nobles and gentry found not at the English Court, nor at his Majesties Coronation in Edenburgh that *Countenance, familiarity, benefit and honours* which haply they expected, and 'tis well knowne who he was, that having beene denied to be *lorded*, tooke a pet, and went discontented to his country, hoping that some title added to the wealth he had got abroad, should have purchased him more respect. These  
discontented



discontented parties tamperd with the mercenary preachers up and downe Scotland, to obtrude to the people what doctrines they put into their mouthes, so that the pulpits every where rung of nothing but of investives against certaine obliquities and Solæcismes (and I cannot tell what) in government, and many glances they had upon the *English Church*: yet all this while there was not matter enough for an insurrection, nor to dispose the peoples hearts to a mutiny, untill by the policy (as some affirmed) of the said *discontented party*, the *English Lyrurgie* was sent thither: this by the incitement of those firey *pulpiters*, was cryed up to bee the greatest Idoll that possibly could be brought into their *Kerke*, insomuch that when it was first offer'd to be read, the women and baser sort of mechaniks threw stooles and stones at the Bishops heads, and were ready to tear them in peeces: And here began the storme. His Majesty having notice hereof, sent a most gracious proclamation, signifying, that whereas he had recommended that *Booke* to be practis'd amongst them, wherein he himselfe served God Almighty twice a day, he did it out of a pious endeavour to breed an *uniformity* of publike Divine service in all his dominions, specially in that his *native Kingdome*. But since it had produced such dangerous effects, he was contented to revoke it absolutely; for it was never his purpose to *presse* the practise of the said booke upon the consciences of any, he did onely *commend*, not absolutely *command* the use of it; Therefore he exhorted and required that every one unto whom it had given any scandall, should returne to his pristine obedience, and serve God as formerly, offering herewith a gracious pardon, and to passe an Act of *Amnestia* for an abolition of all faults passed.

*Per.* and would not this suffice? In naturall motions we finde that the cause being taken away, the effect ceaseth, and will not this hold in civill Actions?

*Par.* No, this would not serve the turne, but there was a further reach in it, and for an inch to take an ell: you know the *Scots* since their *single* Lion came to quarter with our *three*, are much elevated in their spirits, more respected, employed and trusted abroad, and heightened in their resolutions and aimes, and will questionlesse be dayly more and more. You have heard of a mine that reach'd from our exchequer to *Edenburgh*. And I beleewe you have not forgot *Baccolinus* balance, that was shewed us in *Italie*, wherein *Lorenzo de Medici* weighed all the states of Christendome, and throwing in *England* amongst the rest, you know how much he made her to weigh lesse by this addition. The former *Proclamation* I say, and *Pardon* would not suffice, but they took opportunity to fish in those troubled waters, and vent their speen further, by an utter extirpation of *Episcopacy*, and by trampling the *mitre* under their feet, hoping to have some of the birds plumes, being pluckt, to feather their owne nests; And they brought their worke about. Good Lord, what a deale of dirt was presently thrown into the *Bishops* faces by every *Rurall* pettie *Clerke*! what infamous ballads were sung, what a thicke clowd of *Epidemicall* hatred hung suddenly over them, so far, that a dog with blacke and white spots was called a *Bishop* amongst them up and downe the streets.

The chieffest contrivers of this uproare, finding their designe to go on so well, and perceiving the whole Country so eagerly bent against *Bishops*, (and what artifices and suggestions were us'd to render them so odious is incredible) but finding withall his Majestie unwilling to alter the government his father (of so fresh and famous memory) had left him, and to which he had been sworn at his Coronation, they put themselves in armes, and rais'd forces to beat down the *mitre*, with the sword, if the scepter would not do it. To the frontiers they came with a great Army, (not halfe so great as was bruted) pretending they came as *Peitio-*

ners (though they brought their petition upon the pikes point.) Some of the great ones about the King grew cold in the action: And what a pacification was then thrust up, and how a Parliament was called thereupon in *Scotland*, with other passages, is a fitter subject for a story then a discourse.

*Per.* I could have wish'd two things, that either his Majesty had given them *batailles*, *then*, having the flower of his Nobility and Gentry with him, who I understood came with all cheerfulness and promptitude to attend him, or else that after the sayd pacification, his Majestie had shaken off all jealousies, and with a royall freedome and a commanding confidence gone amongst them to hancell their new Parliament. Houle at *Edenburgh*; for it is probable, it had averted those showers and cataracts of miseries which have fallen upon us since; but I pray Sir, proceed.

*Pat.* As they say, *there is no wind but blowes some-body good*, so it was thought, this Northerne cloud did *England* some advantage, for a Parliament was summon'd hereupon: a Parliament doe I call it? it was rather an *Embryo* of a Parliament, an *Ephemeran* of 20 dayes. In this sitting his Majestie declared unto both Houses, the indignities he had received by his Scotch Subjects, and therefore propos'd a supply to be made of twelve subsidies to suppress that Rebellion; and in lieu thereof he was willing to forbear and utterly to abolish the Ship-money, which he had reason to thinke legall at first, being advised thereunto by *Noy* his Attorney Generall, who had such a mighty repute in the law; yet he would not rest there, but he advised further with his *learned Councell*, who concurred in opinion with *Noy*; Nor would he rest there also, but he had the approbation of all the *Judges singly*, and afterwards of the Major part of all the twelve, *jointly* upon a demurre. This was enough to induce his conscience to hold it legall all this while; It was clearly proved that the moneyes levied this way, were em-

ployed to no other but the intended service, *the guarding of the narrow Seas*; and not onely for that, but to preserve his right of Dominion in them, being the fairest flower of his Crowne, which was not onely discoursed of abroad, but began to be questioned: And touching danger, how could *England* be but in apparant dangers? considering how all her next neighbours were in actuall hostility, which made huge fleets of men of warre, both *French, Dunkerks, Hamburgers* and *Hollanders* to saile ever and anon in her *Channells*, and hard before her royall *Chambers*: nor came there one penny of that publike contribution to his private coffers, but hee added much of his owne demeanes for the maintenance of a royall fleet every sommer: yet he was ready to passe any Bill for the utter abolishing of the sayd *Ship-mony*, and for redressing of any other grievances, provided they would enable him to suppress this *Scots* Rebellion: some say the House was inclinable to comply with his Majesties demands, but (as the ill spirit would have it) that Parliament was suddenly broke up, and I would that they who gave that Counsell had been then in *Arabia*, or beyond the *Line*, in their way to *Madagascar*, who neverthelesse have got to be in high request with this present Parliament.

His Majeste being reduced to these streights, and resenting still the insolence of the Scot, proposed the businesse to his Privy Councell, who suddenly made up a considerable and most noble summe for his present supply, whereunto divers of his domestick servants and officers did contribute. Amongst others who were active herein, the Earle of *Strasford* bestird himselfe notably, and having got a Parliament to be call'd in *Ireland*, he went over, and with incredible celeritie raised 8000. men, who procured money of the Parliament to maintaine them, and got over those angry Seas againe in the compasse of lesse then sixe weeks. You may inferre hence to what an exact uncontrollable obedience he had

had reduced that Kingdome, as to bring about so great a work with such a suddenesse and facilitie.

An armie was also raised here, which marched to the North, and there sed upon the Kings pay a whole Summer. The *Scot* was not idle all this while; but having punctuall intelligence of every thing that passed at Court, as farre as what was debated in the Cabinet Counsel, and spoken in the bed-chamber, (and herein amongst many others, he had infinite advantage of us) He armed also, and preferring to make *England* the stage of the warre, rather then his owne countrey, and to invade rather then to be invaded, Hee got over the *Tweed*, and found the passage open, and as it were made for him all the way till hee came to the *Time*; and though there was a considerable army of horse and foot at *Newcastle*, yet they never offered so much as to face him all the while. At *Newburgh* indeed there was a small skirmish; but the *English* foot would not fight, so *Newcastle* gates flew open to the *Scot* without any resistance at all, where it is thought he had more friends then foes, and who were their friends besides for this invasion, I hope *Time*, and the *Tribunall* of Justice will one day discover.

His Majesty being then at *York*, summoned all his Nobles to appeare, to advise with them in this exigence: Commissioners were appointed on both sides, who met at *Rippon*, and how the hearts and courage of some of the *English* Barons did boile within them, to be brought to so disadvantageous a Treatie with the *Scot*, you may well imagine. So the Treatie began, which the *Scot* would not conforme himselfe unto, unlesse he were made first *Reſt in Curia*, and the Proclamation wherein he was declared Traitour, revoked; alledging it would be dishonorable for his Majesty to treat with rebels. This treaty was adjourned to *London*, where this present Parliament was summoned (which was one of the chiefest errands of the *Scot*, as some think. And thus farre

by

by these sad and short degrees, have I faithfully led you along to know the true *Originals* of our calamities: Now

*Perig.* Truly Sir, I must tell you, that to my knowledge these unhappy traverses with *Scotland*, have made the *English* suffer abroad very much in point of Nationall Honour: Therefore I wonder much that all this while there is none set a work to make a solid Apologie for *England* in some communicable language, (either in *French* or *Latin*) to rectifie the world in the truth of the thing, and to vindicate her, how she was bought and sold in this Expedition, considering what a partie the *Scot* had here, and how his comming in, was rather an *Invitation*, then an *Invasion*, and I beleve if it had been in many parts of the world besides, some of the Commanders had gone to the pot.

*Patro.* It is the practise of some *States* I know, to make sacrifice of some eminent minister, for *publik mistakes*: but to follow the thred of my Discourse. The Parliament being late, His Majestie told them, That hee was resolved to cast himselfe wholly upon the affection and fidelitie of his people, whereof they were the Representative bodie: Therefore hee wished them to go roundly on to close up the ruptures that were made by this infortunate warre, and that the two armies, one domestick, the other forreign, which were gnawing the very bowels of the kingdome, might bee dismissed. Touching grievances of any kinde (and what State was there ever so pure, but some corruption might creep into it?). He was very ready to redresse them: concerning the *Ship money*, hee was willing to passe a Bill for the utter abolition of it, and to establish the properties of the subject, therefore he wished them not to spend too much time about that. And for *Monopolies*, he desired to have a list of them, and he would damne them all in one Proclamation. Touching ill *Counsellors*, either in *Westminster Hall*, or *White Hall*, either in *Church* or *South*, hee was resolved



ved to protect none; Therefore hee wished that all jealousies and misunderstandings might vanish. This, with sundry other strains of Princely grace he delivered unto them, but withall he told them, that they should be very cautious how they shook the frame of Government to farre, in regard it was like a *Watch, which being put asunder, can never be made up againe, if the least pin be left out.*

So there were great hopes of a calme, after that cold Northern storme, and that we should bee suddenly rid of the Snow, but that was least intended, untill some designs were brought about. The Earle of *Srafford*, the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, the *Judges*, and divers *Monopolists* are clapt up, and you know who tooke a timely flight to the other side of the Sea; And in lieu of these, the *Bishop of Lincoln* is enlarged, *Baylwick Barton*, and *Frym* are brought into *London* with a kinde of *Hofanna*. His Majestie gave way to all this, and to comply further with them, hee tooke as it were into his bosome, I meane, he admitted to his Privie Councell those Parliament Lords, who were held the greatest Zelors amongst them, that they might be witnesses of his secret actions, and to one of them he gave one of the considerablest Offices of the Kingdome, by the resignation of another most deserving *Lord*; vpon whom they could never fasten the least misdemeanour; yet this great new Officer will come neither to the same Oratorie, Chappell, or Church, to joyne in prayer with his Royall Master, nor communicate with him in any publike exercise of devotion: and may not this be called a true *Recusancie*? To another he gave one of the prime and most reposefull Offices about his owne Person at Court, and thereby he might be said to have given a *Staffe* to beat himselfe. Moreover, partly to give his Subjects an Evidence how firmly he was rooted in his Religion, and how much hee desired the strengthening of it abroad; The treatie of marriage went on twixt his eldest daughter,

and the young Prince of *Orange*. Hereunto may be added as a speciall argument of compliance and grace, the passing of the Bill for a *Trienniall* Parliament, and lastly (which is the greatest Evidence that possibly can be imagined, of that reall trust and confidence he reposed in them) hee passed the Act of Continuance.

*Per.* Touching the *Trienniall* Parliament, there may come some wholesome fruit out of it, for it will keepe all Officers in awe, and excite the Nobilitie, and young Gentry of the Kingdome to studie, and understand the Government of the land, and be able to sit and serve their countrey in this great Senate: But for this Act of Continuance I understand it not; *Parliaments are good Physick, but ill meat*; They say abroad that *England* is turned hereby from a *Monarchy* to a *Democracy*, to a perpetuall kinde of *Dictatorship*, and whereas in former times there was a *Heptarchy* of seven Kings in her, They say now she hath seventie times seven. But in lieu of these uuparallelld Acts of *grace* and *trust* to the Parliament, what did the Parliament for the King all this while?

*Patr.* They promised, specially upon the passing of the last Act, *That they would make him the most glorious, the best beloved, and richest King that ever reigned in England*: and this they did with deepe protestings and asseverations. But there interviened an ill-fauvoured accident which did much hurt, *viz. A Discourse* ( for truely I think it was no more ) which some greene heads held to bring up the Northern Armie, to check the Puritan partie, and the rabble of the citie: This kept a mightie noise, and you know who fled upon it, and much use was made of it to make that cloud of jealousie which was but of the breadth of a hand before, to appear as big as a mountaine. Yet his Majestie continued still in passing Acts of grace, and complying with them in every thing. Hee put over unto them the Earle of  
*Strafford.*



*Strafford*, who after a long costly triall (wherein he carried himselfe with as much acutenesse, dexteritie and eloquence, as humane braine could be capable of for his defence) hee was condemned to the Scaffold, and so made a sacrifice to the *Scot*, who stayd chiefly for his head, which besides those vast summes of money, was given him to boot.

*Per.* Touching the Earle of *Strafford*, 'tis true he was full of ability, elocution and confidence, and understood the lawes of England as well as any, yet there were two things, I heard, wherein his wisdom was questioned; first that having a charge ready against his chiefest accusers, yet he sufferd them to have the priority of sute, which if he had got he had thereby made them parties, and so incapable to bee produced against him: Secondly, that during the time of his tryall, he applyed not himselfe with that compliance to his *Jury* as well as to his *Judges*, for he was observed to comply onely with the Lords, and not with the House of Commons.

*Pat.* Howsoever, as some say, his death was resolved upon, (*si non per viam Iustitia, saltem per viam expedientia*) which appears in regard the proceedings against him are by a clause in the Act not to be produced for a leading case or example to future ages and inferiour Courts. I blush to tell you how much the rabble of the City thirsted after his blood, how they were sufferd to strut up and down the streets before the royall Court, and the Parliament it selfe, with impunity; They cried out, that if the *Common Law* fail'd, *club law* should knocke him downe, and their insolency came to that height, that the names of those Lords that would not doome him to death, should be given them to fixe upon posts up and downe; And this was the first tumult that happened this Parliament, whereof so many followed after their example, being not onely conniv'd at, but backed by authoritie, for there were prohibitions sent from

the Parliament, to hinder all proceſſe againſt ſome of them.

These *Nymidons*, as they termed themſelves, were ready at a watchword, ſo that one might ſay there was a kinde of diſcipline in diſorder.

*Per.* Were there any troubled for delivering their votes in the Houſes? I thought that freedom of opinion and ſpeech, were one of the prime priviledges of that great Nationall Senat.

*Pat.* Yes; Thoſe that were the *Minions* of the Houſe before became now the ſubjects of popular malice and derraſſion, becauſe againſt the dictamen of their conſciences they would not vote the Earle of *Strafford* to death, and renounce their own judgements, & captivate it to the ſenſe of others, yet they ſtood firme to their firſt grounds, that he was a delinquent in a high nature, and incapable ever to beare office in any of his Majeſties dominions.

*Per.* I perceive Sir by your ſpeeches, that one of the chiefſt cauſes of theſe combuſtions may be imputed to the Citie of *London*, which may be called the *Metropolis* of all theſe evils, and I little wonder at it, for it hath beene alwaies incident to all great Townes, when they grow rich and populous, to fall into acts of inſolence, and to ſpurne at government; where ſo many pots, ( ſo many braines ) are a boyling, there muſt needs be a great deale of froth, but let her looke to her ſelfe, for Majeſtie hath long armes, and may reach her at laſt. But the truth is, that *London* beares no proportion with the ſize of this Iſland, for either one ſhould be larger, or the other leſſer: *London* may be wel compared to the liver of a crammd Italian goole, whoſe fatning emacerrates the reſt of the whole body, and makes it grow leane and languiſh, and ſhe may be well term'd a goole now more then ever, for her feathers are pluck'd apace; but now that you have done with the Earle of *Strafford*, what is become of all the reſt who were committed?

*Pat.*

*Pat.* They are still in durance, and have continued so these two yeares and upward, yet are not proceeded against, nor brought to their answer to this very day, though all the Courts of Justice have been open ever since. Many hundreds more of the best sort of Subjects have been suddenly clapt up, and no cause at all mentioned in many of their commitments, and new Prisons made of purpose for them, where they may be said to be buried alive, and so forgotten as if there were no such men in the world: And how this can stand with *Magna Charta*, with the *Petition of Right* (to vindicate which, there was so much paines taken the last Parliament) let any man of a sane judgement determine. Yet one of the Judges, who hath an impeachment of high Treason still lying Dormant against him, though he be not *Rectus in Curia* himselfe, is suffered to sit as Judge upon the highest tribunall of England, whereas another for a pretended misdemeanour onely is barr'd from sitting there. Others who were at first cryed up and branded to bee the most infamous *Projectors* and *Monopolizers* of the land, are not onely got loose, but crept into favour, and made use of.

*Per.* Hath the house of Commons power to commit any but their owne Members without conference with the Lords? Or hath any Order or Ordinance of one of the Houses singly, or of both conjunctly, to enjoin a virtual binding power of generall obedience without the *Royall consent*?

*Pat.* The power of Parliament, when King, Peeres, and Commons, which is the whole Kingdome digested into one volume, is indefinite, but what either of both Houses can doe of themselves singly or joyntly without the King who is the life of the Law, I dare not determine: especially when a visible faction reignes amongst them.

— *satis ac componere lites*  
*non opus est nostra* —

But for mine owne opinion, I think it is as impossible for  
them

them to make a Law without the King, as it was for *Paracelsus* to make a man without coition, either for abolishment of old, or establishment of new Lawes. The results of Parliament without the Royall consent, are as matches without fire; And it is an incontrollable principle, that the old Law must be our guide, till new be made; nor is any Act of the Subject justifiable, but what is warrantable by the old. But to be proceed in the true discovery of these Domestick scissures, my Lord of *Strafford* being gone, wee hop'd faire weather would follow, (He who was the cause of the tempest, being throwne overboard) but unluckie mists of jealousie grew thicker and thicker; Yet the *Scots* were dissatisfied, having had Fiddlers fare, meat, drink, and money, for eleven long moneths together. So his Majestie went to *Scotland*, where the Parliament there, did but aske and have any thing, though it be the unquestionable prerogative of Majestie to grant or denie Petitions, and to satisfie his conscience before any Councell.

But during his sojourn there, this formidable hideous Rebellion broake out in *Ireland*, which though it may be said to be but an old play newly reviv'd, yet the Scene was never so Tragicall and bloodie as now: for the Barbarismes that have bin committed there have bin so sanguinarie, and monstrously savage, that I thinke posteritie will hold them hyperbolicall. The *Irish* themselves affirm there concurr'd causes to kindle this fire. One, was the taking off of *Straffords* head, (who awd them more then any Deputy ever did) and that one of his Accusations should be to have used the Papists there too favourably; Secondly, the rigorous proceedings and intended courses against the Papists here in *England*. Lastly, the stopping of that *Regiment of Irish*, who was promised by his Majesties Royall word and letter to the King of *Spain*, who relying upon that employment, rather then to beg, steal, or starve, turned Rebels: And that  
which

which hath agravated the rebellion all this while, and heightened much the spirit of the *Irish*, is the introduction of the *Scot*, whom they hate in perfection above all people els, and the designe spoken of in our *Parliament*, to make an absolute Conquest, and Nationall Eradication of them, which hath made them to make vertue of necessitie, and to be valiant against their wills.

*Per.* Indeed I heard that Act of staying the *Irish* Regiment, considering how the Marquesses *de Velada*, and *Malvezzi*, and *Don Alonso de Cardenas*, who were all three Ambassadours here for the King of *Spain* at that time, having by relyance upon the sacred word & letter of a King, imprested money, and provided shipping for their transport, and been at above 10000. Crownes charges, I say this Act was very much censured abroad, to the dishonour of his Majestie, and our reproach.

*Patr.* I am very sorry to heare it. Well Sir. His Majestie by His presence having setled *Scotland*, was at His returne to *London* received with much joy, and exultation, but though hee was brought in with a *Hosanna* at one end of the Towne, he found a *Crucisfixe* at the other: For at *Westminster* there was a Remonstrance fram'd, a worke of many weeks, and voted in the dead of night, when most of the moderate, and well-thoughted Members were retired to their rest, wherein with as much industry and artifice as could be, the least moat in government was exposed to publike view, from the first day of his Majesties Inauguration to that very houre: Which Remonstrance as it did no good to the Publike; but fill peoples heads with doubts, and their hearts with gall, and retarde the procedure of all businesse besides, so you may well thinke it could expect but cold entertainment with his Majestie, who hoped his great Council according to their often deep protestations, had done something for his welcome home, that might have made him the best beloved King that ever was amongst his people. *Per.*

*Per.* 'Tis true, there is no Government upon earth, made up of men, but is subject to corruption, there is no Court of Judicature so cleane, but some cobwebs may gather in; unless an Act of Parliament could be made to free and exempt men from infirmities and error; It cannot be denied, but *Scotland* might have something to complaine of (though I thinke least of any) and so leapt first into the poodle to be cur'd, and what she fish'd besides in those troubled waters 'tis too well known. *England* also no doubt might have some grievances, which his Majesty freely offered, not onely to redresse for the present, but to free her of all feares for the future, from falling into relapses of that kinde; but to redresse grievances by Armes, by plunging the whole countrey into an intestine warre, this makes the remedy worse then the malady, it is as if one would go about to cure a sick body by breaking his head, or let him bleed by giving him a dash on the nose, it is as mad a trick as his was who set the whole House afire to roast his eggs. But truly Sir, in my opinion, his Majesty at his returne from *Scotland*, might have justly expected some acts of compliance and gratitude from his Parliament, considering what unparalleled acts of grace he had pass'd before.

*Pat.* His Majesty did not rest there, but complied further with them by condescending to an act for putting down the *Star-Chamber Court*, the *high Commission*, the Court of *honour*; nay, he was contented his owne *Privy Councell* should be regulated, and his forests bounded not according to ancient *Prerogative*, but late *custome*; nay further, he pass'd a Bill for the unvoting, and utter exclusion of the *Spiritual* Lords from the Parliament for ever, whereby it cannot be denied, but by the cashiering of 2 votes at a clap, and by excluding the *Refusant* Lords besides (who subsist most by his grace) he did not a little enervat his own prerogative. Adde hereunto that having placed two worthy Gentlemen Lieutenants



nants of the Tower, he remov'd them both one after the other, and was content to put in one of their *Election*. And lastly, he trusted them with his greatest strength of all, with his *Navie Royall*, and call'd home that knowing *Knight* who had the gard of the narrow Seas so many yeares.

*Per.* Truly Sir, I never remember to have heard or read of such notable Acts of grace and confidence from any King: but would not all this suffice?

*Pat.* No, But they demanded all the Land Souldiery and military strength of the Kingdome to be disposed of by them, and to be put into what posture, and in what Equipage, and under what Commanders they pleas'd. And this was the first thing his Majesty ever denyed them, yet he would have granted them this also for a *limited* time, but that would not serve the turn. Hereupon his Majesty grew a little fencible, how they inch'd every day more and more upon his royall prerogatives; And intending to go to his Towne of *Hull* to see his Magazine, he was in a hostile manner kept out, Canons mounted, Pistols cockt, and level'd at him. But whether that *Knight* did this out of his *fidelity* to the Parliament; or out of an apprehension of *fear* that some about the King, being mov'd with the barbarousnesse of the action, would have pistold him, I will not determine.

*Per.* I have read of divers affronts of this kinde, that were offer'd to the *French Kings*, *Rockell* shut her gates more than once against *Henry* the great, and for the King now regnant, they did not only shut him out of many of his Towns, but upon the gates of some of them, they writ in legible Characters *Roy sans Foy, Ville sans peur*, a faithlesse King, a fearlesse Towne. Yet in the greatest heat of those warres, there was never any Towne refus'd to let in her King, provided he came attended onely with his owne traine, and besides other people abroad, I heard the *Scot's* nation did abhor that Act at *Hull*. But I pray Sir go on.

Part. His Majesty being thus shut out of one Towne, he might justly suspect, that an attempt might be made to shut him in, in some other; Therefore he made a motion to the *Turke-hire* Gentlemen, to have a guard for the preservation of His Person, which was done accordingly. But I am come so forward, I must go backe and tell you how the King was driven from *Westminster*. When His Majesty was return'd from *Scotland*, he retir'd to *Hampton Court*, whence upon the Lord Maiors and the Cities humble Solicitation, he came back to *White-hall* to keep his Christmas. But when the Bill against Bishops was in agitation, which businesse lasted neere upon ten weekes, a crew of bold sturdy mechanicks, and mariners, came from the *Citie* and ruffled before *White-hall*, and *Westminster-hall*, and would have violated the Abby of *Westminster*, so that for many nights a Court of guard was forced to be kept in the body of that Church, (the chiefest Sanctuary of the Kingdom.) Moreover, His Majesty having impeached some of the Members of both Houses, of high Treason, and being denied to have them delivered up, he wend himselfe to the *Lower House* to demand them, assuring the House they should have as faire and legall a triall as ever men had. But as it pleas'd God, they were not there, but retir'd to *London* for refuge; The *Londoners* grew starke wilde therupon, and notice being sent to all the adjacent Counties, this act of the Kings (though it wanted no precedents of former times) was aggravated in the highest degree that possibly could be. Hence you may easily inferre, what small securitie his Majesty had at *White-hall*; and what indignities he might have expos'd himselfe unto, by that which had pass'd already from the Rabble, who had vilified and cried asbath his proclamations, and disgorg'd other rebellious speeches with impunity: therefore he retir'd to *Hampton Court* (as we read, but *Savoy* would have desired once from the multitude, thence to *Windsor Castle*, whence ac-

compa-



companying her Majesty, with his eldest daughter to the sea side for *Holland*, and leaving commanded the Prince to attend him against his return at *Greenwich*, the Prince had been surpris'd and brought to *London*, had not the King come a little before. Thence he removed to *York*, where he kept his Court all the Sommer.

But to returne to *London*, the very next day after their Majesties departure, the Countrey about, especially *Buckinghamshire* being incited by the Citie and Parliament, came in great swarmes, and joyning with the London Mechanicks, they ruffled up and downe the streets, and kept such a racket, making the fearfull'st riot that ever I beleieve was heard of in Parliament time: so those Members which formerly were fled into the Citie, were brought to the House in a kinde of triumph, being garded by land and water in warlike manner by these Champions: After this, sundry troops of horse came from all the shires near adjoining to the Parliament, and *Buckingham* men were the first, who while they express'd their love to their Knight, forgot their sworn oath to their King, and in stead of feathers they carried a printed *Protestation* in their hats, as the Londoners had done a little before upon the Pikes point.

*Per.* This kept a soule none beyond Sea I remember, so that upon the *Rialto* in *Venice*, it was sung up and downe, that a *Midsummer Moon* ( though it was then *midst* of *Winter* ) did raigne amongst the English, and you must thinke that it hath made the *Venetian* to shrinke in his shoulders, and to looke but ill favourably upon us, since wee'le have none of his currans. But Sir, I heard much of that *Protestation*, I pray what was the substance of it?

*Pat.* It was penn'd, and enjoin'd by the Parliament for every one to take, &c it consisted of many parts, the first was, to maintain the true Protestant religion against all *Papish* innovations, which word *Papish*, (as some thinke) was scrued in

of purpose for a loophole to let in any other innovation) the second was to maintain the *Prerogative & honour of the King*; then the *power and privilege of Parliaments*; and lastly, the *propriety and Liberty of the Subject*; for the two first parts of this protestation, the people up and downe seem'd to have utterly forgotten them, and continue so still, as if their consciences had been tied onely to the *two last*, and never was there a poore people so besotted, never was reason and common sence so baffled in any part of the world.

And now will I goe to attend his Majestie at *Tork*, where as I told you before, being loth to part with his *Sword*, (though he had halfe parted with his *Scepter* before) by denying the Parliament an indefinite time to dispose of the *Militia*, (alleadging that as the *Word*, so the thing was new) Hee sends forth his Commissions of *Array* according to the old Law of *England*, which declares it to be the *unadoubted right, and Royall Signorie of the King*, to arme or disarm any *Subject*. The Parliament sends out cleane countermands for executing the said *Militia*, so by this clashing twixt the Commission of *Array* and the *Militia*, the first flash of this odious unnaturall war may be said to breake out. The pulse of the Parliament beat's yet higher, they send an *Admirall* to the sea; not onely *without*, but expressly *against* the Kings speciaall command. They had taken unto them a Militarie guard from the Citie for their protection, without his Majestie consent, who by the advice of the Lord Keeper and others, had offered them a very strong guard of Constables and other Officers to attend them, which the Laws usually allow; yet the raising of that guard in *Yorkshire* for the safeguard of his Majesties person, was interpreted to be levying of warre against the Parliament, and so made a sufficient ground for them to raise an *Arme*, to appoint a *General*, with whom they made publike Declarations to live and die. And they assumed power to conferre a new *Appella-*

tion of honour upon him, as if any could conferre *Honour* but the King! And this Army was to be maintain'd out of the mixt contribution of all sorts of peoples; so a great masse of money and plate, was brought into the *Guild-hall*; the *Semstresse* brought in her silver *Thimble*, the *Chamber maid* her *Bedkin*, the *Cook* his *Spoons*, and the *Vintner* his *Bowles*, and every one something to the advancement of so good a worke; as to wage warre directly against the Sacred person of their *Soveraigne*, and to put the whole countrey into a combustion.

*Per.* Surely it is impossible that a rationall Christian people should grow so simple and sottish, as to be so farre transported, without some colourable cause; therefore I pray tell me what that might be?

*Pair.* The cause is made specious enough, and varnished over wonderfull cunningly; *The people are made to beleave they are in danger, and a prevention of that danger is promised, and by these plausible wayes the understanding is wrought upon, and an affection to the cause is offer'd in, by aggravation of this danger, as one would draw a threed through a needles eye.* This huge Bugbeare *Danger*, was like a monster of many heads; the two chiefeest were these, *That there was a plot to let in the Pope; And to cast the civill Government into a French frame.* It is incredible to thinke how the Pulpits up and downe *London* did ring of this; by brainlick Lecturers, of whom some were come from *New-England*, others were pick'd out of purpose, and sent for from their owne flock in the countrey, to possesse, or rather to pouson the hearts of the *Londoners*, to puzzle their intellectualls; and to intoxicate their braines by their powerfull gifts. It was punishable to preach of *Peace*, or of *Caesars right*, but the common subject of the pulpit was either blasphemy against God; disobedience against the King, or incitements to sedition; Good Lord, what windy frothie stuffe came from these fanatick

braines; These *Phreneticke Nebulants*; (for King James gives them no better Character in his *Answer*) who may be said to be mad out of too much ignorance; who nevertheless are come to that height of prophanes and pride, that they presume to farther all their doctrines, all their non-sence raptures and ravings upon the holy Spirit. Nor did the *Pulpit* onely help to kindle this fire, but the *Presse* also did contribute much fewell; What base scurrilous Pamphlets were cryed up and downe the streets, and dispersed in the Countrey? what palpable and horrid *lies* were daily printed? how they multiplied in every corner in such plentie, that one might say there was a *superfation* of lies, which continuè unto this day? One while the King of *Denmark* was comming over from the *Sound*: Another while the King of *France* had a huge Armie about *Calais* design'd for *England*: Another while there was an Armie of *Irish* Rebels comming over with the privity of the King: Another while a plot was cryed up and downe to burne *London*; Another while there were subterranean invisible troupes mustered under ground in *Wales*, and thousands of Papists armed in *Lancashire*, and divers reports of this nature were daily blowne up, and though the Authors of them were worthlesse and meane futilous persons, yet the reports themselves had that credit as to be entertain'd and canvas'd in the high Court of Parliament. But these false rumours produc'd one politicke effect (and it was the end indeed for which they were dispers'd) they did aremorize, and fill the peoples hearts with *feares*, and so dispose of them to uproars and to part with money.

*Pereg.* I know there be sundry sorts of *Feares*; there are *Conscientious* Feares, there are *Pannick* Feares, there are *Pu-  
llanimous* Feares, and there are *Politik* Feares. The first sort of *Fear* proceeds from guilt of Conscience, which turnes often to *Shame*. The second sort of *Fear* may be call'd a  
kind

kind of *Chymera*, 'tis some sudden surprizall or *Conseruation* arising from an unexpected strange accident. *Puff-blown* Feare makes a mountaine of a mole hill, and proceeds from povertie of spirit, and want of courage, and is a passion of abject and degenerate minde, and may be call'd *Cowardise*, and this Feare is alwayes accompanied with jealousie. *Politicke feare*, is a created forg'd Feare wrought in another, to bring some designe about; And as we finde the *Astronomers* (the comparison is too good) doe imagine such and such shapes and circles in the heavens, as the *Zodiack Equinoctiall*, *Colures* and *Tropiques*, with others; though there be no such things really in nature, to make their conclusions good; So the *Politician* doth often devise and invent false imaginarie Feares, to make his proceedings more plausible amongst the silly vulgar; and thereby to compasse his ends; And as the sun useth to appeare farre bigger to us in the morning then at noone, when hee is exalted to his Meridian, and the reason the *Philosophers* use to give, is the interposition of the vapours which are commonly in the lower Region, through which we look upon him, (as we finde a peece of silver look bigger in a bucket of water then else where) so the *Politician* uses to cast strange mists of feare, and fogs of jealousie before the simple peoples eyes, to make the danger seeme bigger: But truly Sir, this is one of the basest kinds of policy; Nor can I beleve there bee any such *Politicians* amongst the *Cabalists* of your Parliament; who pretend to be so basie about Gods worke, a *Glorious Reformation*; and you know there is a good text for it, that *God weedeth not the wicked man*, he scornes to be beholding to liars to bring about his purposes: But I pray Sir deale freely with me, do you imagine there was a designe to bring in the *Massé* againe?

*Par.* The *Massé*? You may say there was a plot to bring in *Mahomet* as soon, to bring in the *Alchoran*, or *Talmud* as soone; For I dare pawne my fiddle, the King is as Cordiall

a Pro-

a Protestant, as any that breathes under his three Crowns, which besides his publike deepe Protestations, and his constant quotidian exemplary open practise, many other convincing private reasons induce mee to beleieve, and it is in vaine to think the *Pope* can take footing here to any purpose without the Kings leave. You know as well as I Sir, that of all the Reformed Churches in Christendome, the *Lutheran* retaines most of the *Roman*, both in his positions and practise, and comes much nearer unto him then we doe, yet I have observed, that from the first day of his Reformation, to this, He is as averse, and as farre off from *Rome*, as the rigidest *Calvinist* that is; And shall I think, because there are some humble and handsome postures, and decent vestures revived in our Church (for they were never abolished,) because the Communion table stands in the East end where it ever stood since Christianity came in in all our *Cathedralls*, which should be a rule to all inferiour Churches, which yet the Seperatist cries out to be an Innovation: because her Majestie hath a few simple *Capuchins* (fewer then was allowed by the Matrimoniall Capitulations) whither to retire sometimes: Because Scismatickes were proceeded against with more care, and the government of the Church borne up lately with more countenance, shall I beleieve that the *Pope* must presently come in? shall I beleieve the weaknesse of our Religion to be such, as to be so easily shaken and overturn'd? Yet I beleieve there was a pernicious plot to introduce a new Religion, but what I pray? not *Papery*, but *Presbiterie*, and with it to bring in the doctrine of *Buchanan* and *Knox* for civill government, and so to cast our Church and State into a *Scots* mould.

*Per.* Indeed I heard the *English* much censur'd abroad for enslaving as it were their understanding and judgements in points of Religion to the *Saor*, whom they made *Christians*, and Reformed *Christians* first, and now for the *English* to

run



run to them for a Religion, and that the *Uniformitie* should proceed from them, they having disdain'd us formerly, what a disparagement is it thinke you to the *Anglican Church*? This with other odd traverses, as the eclipsing the glory of the King, and bringing him back to a kind of minoritie, the tampering with his conscience, I will not say the straining it so farre, the depriving him of all kind of propertie, the depressing of his Regall power, wherein the honour of a nation consists, and which the *English* were us'd to uphold more then any other, for no King hath more awfull attributes from his subjects, as *Sacred Sovereigne, gracious and most Excellent Majestie*, nor any King so often prayed for, for in your morning Lyturgie he is *five* times prayed for, whereas other Princes are mentioned but once or twice at most in their's, I say this, with interception of letters, some incivilities offered Ambassadors, and the bold lavish speeches that were spoken of the greatest Queenes in Christendome, and his Majesties late withdrawing his Royall protection from some of his Merchant-Subjects in other countreys, hath made the *English* loose much ground in point of esteeme abroad, and to be the *discourse*, I will not say the *scorne* of other people. They sticke not to say, that there is now a worse maladie fallen upon their *minds*, then fell upon their *bodies* about an Age since by the *Sweating sicknesse*, which was peculiar onely unto them, and found them out under all Climes. Others say, there is a *corruption* amongst them, that they are turn'd to Wolves (as you know it is a common thing in *Lapland*) & that the old Adage is verified in them, *Homo homini lupus*. Nay our next neighbours give out, that the saying was never truer then now, *Reus Anglorum, Reus Diabolorum*. Nor is it a small disrepute to the *English*, that the word *Cavalier*, which is an attribute that no Prince in Christendome will disdain, and is the common Appellation of the Nobilitie and Gentry in most

parts of the world, is now us'd, not onely in Libels and frivolous Pamphlets, but in publike Parliamentarie Declarations, for a terme of reproach. But truly Sir, what you have related touching the *Pulpit* and the *Presse*, transformes me into wonder, and I should want Faith to beleieve it, did you not speak it upon your knowledge; but the *English* when they fall to worke upon a new humour, use to over-doe all people.

*Patr.* You have not yet the tith of what I could give you, you would little think that Coachmen, and Feltmakers, and Weavers were permitted to preach up and downe without controulment, and to vent their venome against the Church and State, to cry downe our *Hierarchie* and *Lyturgie*, by most base and reviling speeches.

*Per.* Touching your *Lyturgie*, I have heard it censur'd abroad by the rigidest *Calvinists* of *Geneva* and *Dort*, yet I never heard any other Character given of it, but that it is a most *Pious*, *Pathetick*, and perfect peece of devotion, both for the matter and forme of it, which I have been a little curious to observe. It begins with some choise passages of holy Scripture, and a previous Declaration or Monitory to excite us to the worke in hand; The first addresse wee make to God is by an humble and joynt Confession which is appliable to any conscience, and comprehends in it all kind of sins. Then followeth a pronuntiation of Gods promises and pronesse to pardon and absolve us; We goe on to the Lords Prayer, which having bin dictated by our Saviour himself we often use, and is as *Amber* throwne in amongst our *Frankincense*, to make the Sacrifice more precious and pleasing unto God. Then wee proceed to some choise *Psalms*, & other portions of holy Scripture taken out of the old and new testament; Then we fall to the *Symbole of faith*, wherof we make a solemn joynt confession in such a posture as shews a readinesse & resolution in us to defend it: and so



to the *Letany*, wherein the poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breath out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations, by panting groanes, & eviscerated ingeminations, and there is no sin, no temptation what soever that humane frailtie is subject unto, but you shall finde a deliverance from it there; it is so full of Christian charitie, that there is no condition of people, but are remembred and prayed for there. Then wee proceed by holy alternatife interlocutions (whereby wee heare our selves speak as well as the Minister) to some effectually short prayers; because in long prayers the minde is subject to wander, as some Zelots now adayes use to bring their Hearers into a *Wildernesse* by their *Prayers*, and into a *Labyrinth* by their *Sermons*. Then goe we on to the *Decalogue*, and if it be in a *Cathedrall*, there is time enough for the Hearer to examine himselfe, while the Musicke playes, where and when he broake any of Gods holy Commandements, and ask particular forgiveness accordingly; Then after other choice portions of Scripture, and passages relating to our Redemption, and endearing unto us the merits of it, with a more particular Confession of our *Faults*, wee are dismissed with a *Benediction*: so that this *Lyturgie* may bee call'd an Instrument of many strings, whereon the sighing soule sends up various notes unto heaven. It is a posie made up of divers flowers, to make it the more fragrant in the nostrills of God. Now touching your *Bishops*, I never knew yet any Protestant Church but could be content to have them, had they meanes to maintaine the *Dignitie*, which the Churches of *France* with others have not, in regard the Reformation began first among the *people*, not at *Courts*, as here it did in *England*: For unlesse there be some Supervisors of Gods house, endowed with eminent authoritie to check the fond fancies, and quench the false fatuous fires of every private spirit, and unlesse it be such an authoritie that may draw unto it a holy kinde of awe and

obedience, what can be expected but confusion & *Abaisment*? You know what became of the Israelites when the wonted reverence to the *Ark*, and the *Ephod*, and the *Priest*, began to languish amongst them: For the braine of man is like a garden, which unlesse it be fenced about with a wall or hedge, is subject you know to be annoyed by all kinde of beasts which will be ready to runne into it; so the braine unlesse it be restrain'd and bounded in holy things by rules of Canonick authoritie, a thousand wilde opinions, and extravagant fancies will hourelly rush into it: nor was there ever any field so subject to produce Cockle and Darnell, as the braine is rank and ready to bring forth rares of Scisme and Heresie of a thousand sorts, unlesse after the first culture the sickle of Authoritie be applied to grub up all such noisome weeds.

*Pet.* Yet this most ancient dignitie of *Bishops* is traduced and vilified by every shallow-pated pettie Clerk, and not so much out of a true zeale, as out of envie that they are not the like. And touching our *Lyturgie*, whereof you have been pleas'd to give so exact a Character, people are come to that height of impietie, that in some places it hath beene *drown'd*, in other places *burnt*, in some places *torne* in pieces to serve for the basest vses, nay it hath been preached publickly in Pulpit, *That it is a peece forg'd in the devils shop*, and yet the impious foule mouth'd *Babbler* never was so much as questioned for it. Nor did the *Church* only eccho with these blasphemies; but the *Presse* was as pregnant to produce every day some Monster either against Ecclesiasticall, or Secular government: I am asham'd to tell you how some bold Pamphleters in a discourse of a sheet or two, would presume to question, to dispute of, and determine the extent of Monarchik jurisdiction, what sturdie doubts, what fancie *Quarres* they put; what odd frivolous distinctions they fram'd, That the King though hee was Gods *Anointed*, yet hee was  
mans

trans appointed: That he had the *commanding*, not the *disposing* power: That he was set to rule over, not to over-rule the people; That he was King by *humane choice*, not by *divine Charter*; That he was not King by the *Grace of God*, so much as by the suffrage of the people; That he was a *Creature and production of the Parliament*: That hee had no implicit trust, nor peculiar propertie in any thing; That *populus est potior Rege*; That *Græx lege, lex est Rege potentior*; That the King was *singulis major, universis minor*, whereas a successive Monarch — *Uno minor est Iove.* — Sometimes they would bring instances from the Sates of *Holland*, sometimes from the Republike of *Venice*, and apply them to absolute and independant Royaltie; But I finde that the discourse and inferences of these grand *Stasis*s were bottom'd upon foure false foundations, *viz.* That the King or whom they speake must be either a *Minor*, an *Idiot*, an insufferable Tyrant, or that the Kingdom they meane, is *Elective*; None of all which is appliable, either to our most gracious and excellently qualified King, or to this renowned Kingdome, which hath bin alwayes reputed an ancient successive Monarchy, govern'd by one supreme undeposeable and independent head, having the Dignitie, the Royall State, and power of an Imperiall Crowne, and being reponsible to none but to God Almighty and his own *conscience* for his actions, and unto whom a Body Politike compacted of Prelates, Peers, and all degrees of people is naturally subject; but this is a theam of that transcendency, that it requires a serious and solid *Treatise*, rather then such a slender Discourse as this to handle.

But I pray excuse mee Sir, that I have stept aside thus from the road of my main narration; I told you before, how the clashing twixt the *Commission of Array*, and the *Militia*, put all things in disarray throughout the whole Kingdome; The Parliament as they had taken the first Militarie gard, so they began to Arme first, and was it not high time then for his Majestie to doe some thing think you? yet he essayed by all wayes imaginable to prevent a war, and to conquer by a passive fortitude, by *cunctation*, and *longanimitie*. How many overtures for an accommodation did he make? How many Proclamations of pardon? How many elaborat Declarations breathing nothing but clemencie, sweetnesse and truth did drop from his *owne* imperious invincible pen, which will remaine upon Record to all ages, as so many Monuments to his eternall glorie? Yet some ill spirit stept still in, betweene his Grace, and the abused Subject,

for by the peremptorie Order of Parliament ( O monstrous thing ) the said Proclamations of Grace, and other his Majesties Declarations were prohibited to be read, fearing that the strength and truth of them, would have had a vertue to unblind, or rather unbewitcht ( *for Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft* ) the poore besotted people ? What deepe Protestations, and holy Vowes did he reiterate, that the maine of his designes, was to preserve the true Protestant Religion, the known lawes of the land, and the just priviledges of Parliament ? How often did he dehort and woo the citie of *London* ( his *Imperiall Chamber* ) from such violent courses, so that she may be justly upbraided with the same words, as the *Prince of peace* upbraided *Jerusalem* withall : *London, London, How often would I have gathered thee, as a hen doth her chickens under her wings, yet thou wouldst not?*

How often did he descend to acknowledge the manner of demanding the one and five Members in his publike Remonstrances ? and if there was an errour in the proceedings, how oft did he desire his Great Councell to direct him in a course how to goe on in the Empeachment ? which they never did, but would reserve the priviledge to themselves to be judge and partie.

*Per.* Can your Parliament protect high Treason ? I am sure the character of an Ambassadour cannot, which the late French Ambassadour ( who for his time play'd his Cards more cunningly than ever Count *Gondomar* did ) knew well, and therefore, as I heard some French men say, hee got letters of Revocation before his designed time : But it seemes strange to me, that the King who is the Protector of the Law, and Fountaine of Justice, cannot have the benefit of the Law himselfe, which the meanest of his vassals can claime by right of inheritance : 'Tis strange, I say, that the Law should be a dead letter to him who is the *Life* of the Law, but that for omission of some puntillio in the forme of the Proesse, the charge of High Treason should be so slightly wav'd, specially Treason of so universall a concernment, that it may be call'd a complication of many Treasons ; for if in everie pettie State it be High Treason to treat only with any Forreigne Power without the privitie of the Prince, it must needs be treason of an higher nature actually to bring them in ; And hereof I could alledge you many pregnant instances, ancient and moderne. but that I do not desire to interrupt you in your relation.

*Pat.* The Parliament, as I told you before, armed apace, it was not fitting then his Majestie should sit idle ; therefore hee summons those

those Nobles and others, who had an immediate relation unto him by office or service, to attend him at York, according to their particular obligation and oath: But it seemes the Parliament assumed power to dispence with those oaths, and excuse their attendance, which dispensation prevail'd with some (*scilicet*) consciences; yet the great Scale posted to Court, and after it most of the Nobles of the Land, and the flower of the Gentry, with many of the prime Members of the Commons House; so that were it not for the *local* privilege, the Parliament, for number of Members, might be said to be ever since about the King: These Nobles and Gentlemen resenting his Majesties case, and what practices there were on foot to alter the government both of Church and State, not only advised his Majestie to a royall war for defence of his Crowne and Dignitie, but contributed verie cheerfully, and have stood constant to the work ever since.

*Per.* They have good reason for it, for the securitie of the Nobilitie and Gentry depends upon the strength of the Crowne, otherwise popular government would rush in like a torrent upon them. But surely those Nobles, and those Parliament Gentlemen and others, some of whom I understand, were reputed the wisest and best weigh'd men for experience and parts thorowout the whole Kingdome, and were cryed up in other Parliaments to be the most zealous Patriots for the proprietie and freedome of the Subject, would never have stuck so firmly to his Majestie, had they not knowne the bottome of his designs, that it was far from his thoughts to bring in the *Pope* or *French* government; for thereby they should have betrayed their own posteritie, and made their children slaves.

*Pat.* To my knowledge, these Nobles and Gentlemen are still the verie same as they were in former Parliaments, wherein they were so cryed up for the truest lovers of their Countrey, and best Common-wealths men; yet now they are branded, and voted to be *Seducers* and Traytors, because according to their oaths and consciences, they adhere to the King their Master and Liege-Lord, for maintenance of that religion they were baptized and bred in. Those most Orthodox and painfull Divines, which till this Parliament began, were accounted the precisest sort of Protestants, are now cryed downe for Papists, though they continue still the verie same men, both for opinions and preaching, and are no more *Papists* than I am

a Pytha-

a *Pythagorean*. In fine, a true English Protestant is put now in the same scale with a Papist, and made Synonyma's. And truly these unhappie Schismaticks could not devise how to cast a greater infamy upon the English Protestant, than they have done of late by these monstrous imputations; they would fasten upon him such opinions which never entred into his thoughts, they would know ones heart better than himselfe, and so would be greater Kardiognosticks than God Almightye.

But to draw to a conclusion; The Parliaments Army multiplyed apace in *London*, the Kings but slowly in the North, so that when he displayed his Royall Standard at *Nottingham*, his Forces were not any thing considerable, so that if the Parliaments *Generall* had then advanced towards him from *Northampton*, hee had put him to a verie great strait; they encreased something at *Derby*, and *Stafford*, but when hee was come to *Shrewsbury*, the Welch-men came running downe the mountaines in such multitudes, that their example did much animate the English; so that his Army in lesse than a month that the Court continued in *Shrewsbury*, came to neer upon twentie thousand Horse and Foot; nor was it a small advantage to his Majesties affaires, that the *Nephew-Princes* came over so opportunely. The first encounter Prince *Rupert* had with the Parliaments Forces was at *Worcester*, where hee defeated the flower of their Cavalrie, and gave them a smart blow. At *Shrewsbury* his Majestie took a resolution to march with his whole Army towards *London*, but after seven dayes march he understood the Parliaments Forces were within six miles side-long of him, and so many miles hee went out of his road to find them out, and face them: Upon a Sunday morning he was himselfe betimes on Edge-Hill, where the Enemies Colours plainly appear'd in the vale before Keinton; it was past two in the after-noonè before all his Infanterie could get to the bottome, who upon sight of the Enemies Colours ran as merrily downe the Hill, as if they had gone to a Morris Dance. So his Majestie himselfe being Generalissimo, gave command the great Ordnance should flye for a defiance, so the battell began, which lasted above three houres, and as some French and Dutch Commanders told mee, they never remembered to have scene a more furious fight for the time in all the German wars. Prince *Rupert* pursued the Enemies Horse like a whirl-wind neere upon three miles, and had there been day enough, when hee came back to the Infanterie,



In all probabilities a totall defeat had been given them: So that the same accident may be said to fall out here, as happened in that famous battell at *Lewis*, in *Henry* (the thirds time, where the Prince of Wales (afterwards *Edward* the first) was so eager, and went so far (by excess of courage) from the body of the Army in pursuance of the Londoners. His Majestie (to his deserved and never-dying glorie) composed himselfe like another *Cæsar* all the while, by riding about and encouraging the Souldiers, by exposing his person often to the reach of a Musket-bullet, and lying in the field all that bleake night in his Coach. Notwithstanding that many lying Pamphlets were purposely printed here, to make the world beleve that he had retir'd himselfe all the time of the fight; what partiall reports were made in the Guild-Hall to the Londoners, and by what persons, I am ashamed to tell you: But that his Majestie was victorious that day (a day which I never thought to have seen in England) there be many convincing arguments to prove it; for besides the great odds of men which fell on their side, and Cannons they lost, some of their Ordnance were nayl'd by the Kings Troops the next morning after, in the verie face of their Army. Moreover, the King advanc'd forward the next day to his former road, and took *Banbury* presently after; but the *Parliamenters* went backwards, and so from that day to this, his Majestie continueth Master of the field: 'Tis true, that in some places, as at *Farnham*, *Winchester*, & *Chichester*, they have prevailed since, but no considerable part of the Royall Army was there to make opposition; and I blaine to tell you, how unworthily the Law of Armes was violated in all those places.

*Peres.* Good Lord, how can the soules of those men that were in the Parliaments Army at *Reinton* Battell, dispense with the Oaths of Supremacie and Allegiance, besides the Protestation you speak of, they have taken to preserve the *Person*, honour, and prerogative of the King, when they thus actually bandy against his *Person*, and appeare in battell with all the engines of hostilitie against him.

*Parr.* I would be loth to exchange consciences with them, and boggle so with God Almighty; but these men by a new kind of *Metaphysick* have found out a way to abstract the *Person* of the King from his *Office*, to make his Sovereigntie a kind of *Platonick Idea* hovering in the aire, while they visibly attempt to assaile and destroy his *Person* (and *Progeny*) by small and great shot, and seek him out amongst his Life-Gard with fire, and sword; yet they give out, they

fight

fight not only not *against* him, but for him, and that *their* army is more loyall unto him than his owne; who, they say, fight only for the name *King*, though they have his person *really* amongst them, commanding and directing: Thus they make *Him* a strange kind of *Amphibium*, they make in one instant a King and no King of the same *Individuum*; a power which the *Casists* ascribe God Almighty never assumed to himselfe, *to doe any thing that implies a contradiction.*

*Peres.* Noble Sir, you make my heart to pant within me, by the Pathetick relation you have been pleas'd to make mee of these rich full times; But one thing seemes to mee to be no lesse then a miracle, how his Majestie hath beene able to subsist all this while, considering the infinite advantages the averse partie hath had of him; for they have all the tenable places and townes of strength, both by land and sea; They have the *Navis Royall*, they have all the Ammunition and Armes of the Crowne, they have all the Imposts and Customs, Poundage and Tonnage (which they levie contrary to their former Protestation before the Bill be paid) They have the Exchequer at their devotion, and all the Revenue of the King, Queene, and Prince, and lastly, they have the citie of *London*, which may be call'd a Magazin of money and men, where there is a ready supplye, and superfluitie of all things, that may feed, clothe, or make men gay to put them in heart and resolution: Truly considering all these advantages, with divers others on their side, and the disadvantages on the Kings, it turnes me into a lump of astonishment, how his Majestie could beare up all this while, and keep together so many Armies, and be still master of the Field.

*Parr.* I confesse Sir, it is a just subject for wonderment, and we must ascribe it principally to God Almighty, who is the Protectour of his Anointed, for his hand hath manifestly appear'd in the conduct of his affaires, Hee hath beene the Pilot, who hath sare at the helme ever since this storme began, and will doubtlesse continue to steer his course till he waite him to safe harbour againe; Adde herunto that his Majestie for his owne part, hath beene wonderfully stirring, and indefatigable both for his bodie and minde; And what notable things *H. R. M.* Majestie hath *done*, and what she hath *suffered*, is fitter for a Chronicle, then such a simple *Discourse*.

Hereunto may bee added besides, that his Majestie hath three parts of foure of the Peeres, and Prime Gentry of the Kingdome  
firm

firm unto him, and they will venture hard, before they will come under a popular government and corporations, or let in *Knox* or *Calvin* to undetermine this Church and State.

*Peter.* Truly Sir, amongst other Countreys, I extreemly long'd to see *England*, and I am no sooner come; but I am surfetted of her already, I doubt the old Prophecie touching this Iland is come now to be verified, That the *Churchman* was, the *Lawyer* is, and the *Souldier* shall be. I am afraid the *English* have seene their best dayes; for I finde a generall kinde of insatiation; a totall Eclipse of reason amongst most of them; and commonly a generall insatiation preceeds the perdition of a people; like a fish, that putrieth first in the head; They say abroad, 'Tis the *Scots* turne now to be a great nation. Therefore I will trusse up my baggage and over againe, after I have enjoyed you some dayes, and received your commands.

*Phil.* Dear Sir, If you seriously resolve to crosse the Seas againe so soone, I may chance beate your company, for as you have since the short time of your sojourn here judiciously observed a national defection of reason in the people of this Iland, which makes her so active in her own ruine; so by longer experience, & by infallible Symptomes I finde a strange kinde of *Vertigo* to have seized upon her, which I feare will turne to the falling sicknesse, or such a frenzie, that will make her to dash out her owne braines; Nor are her miseries, I feare, come yet to the full; It is the method of the Almighty, when he pleases to punish a people, to begin with *rodde*s, to goe on with *scourges*, and if they will not do, he hath *Scorpions* for them: Therefore, I will breathe any where sooner then here, for what securitie or contentment can one receive in that Countrey, where *Religion* and *Justice*, the two grand *Doricque* Columnes which support every *State*, are fallen downe? which makes all conditions of men, all professions and trades to go here daylie to utter ruine. The *Churchman* grows every day more despicable, as if he had no propertie in any thing, nor is there any way left him to recover his *Tithe*, but by costly troublesome suits. The *Civilian*, a brave learned profession, hath already made his last Will; And the *Common Lawyers* case is little better; The *Counsellor* cannot get his Pension; The *Gentleman* cannot recover his rents, but either they are sequestred by a high hand of *unexampled* power, or else the poor tenant is so heavily affeild or plundred, that he is disabled to pay them in; All kinde of *Commerce* both domestick and forrein visibly decayes, and falls more

and more, into the hands of strangers (to the no small dishonour of the wisdom of this Nation) nor can the *Tradesman* recover his debts; Parliamentary Protections continue still in such numbers, so that it is a greater priviledge now to be a footman to the meanest of the Lower House, then to bee of the Kings bed-Chamber: *Premises* run away from their masters, and against their fathers intent turne souldiers, and for money, which is the soule of trade, I beleve since the beginning of this Parliament, above one halfe of the treasure of the Kingdome is either conveyed tother side of the Sea, or buried under ground, whence it must be new digg'd up againe. Moreover, all things are here growne *Arbitrary* (yet that word took off the Earle of *Straffords* head) *Religion, Law, and Allegiance* is growne *Arbitrary*; nor dares the *Judge* upon the Tribunal (according to his oath) do justice, but he is over-awed by *Ordinance*, or els the least intimation of the sence of the lower House is sufficient to enioyne him the contrary, so that now, more then ever, it may be said here, — *Terras Austræa reliquit.* — *Peace* also hath rovd up and downe this Island, and cannot get a place to lay her head on; she hoped to have had entertainment in *Yorkshire*, by the agreement of the best Gentlemen in the Countrey; but an *Ordinance* of Parliament beat her out of doores; Then she thought to rest in *Ceshire*, and by a solemne Covenant she was promis'd to be preserv'd there, the principall Agents of that Covenant having protested every one upon the word of a Gentleman, and as they did desire to prosper, both themselves, their tenants and friends, should strictly observe it; but the like *Ordinances* of Parliament battered downe that Agreement.

Then she thought to take footing in the West, and first in *Dorsetshire*; then in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, and by the holy rye of the blessed Sacrament, she was promised to be preserv'd there; but another Ordinance of Parliament is pursuing her, to dispense with the Commissioners of the said Agreement for their Oaths. Lastly, his Majestie is mainly endeavouring to bring her in againe thorowout the whole Land; but the furious phrenetique Schismatikes will have none of her; for as one of them (besides a thousand instances more) preach'd in one of the most populous Congregations about the City, *It were better, than London streets, ran with blood, and that dead carkasses were piled up as high as the battlements of Pauls, than peace should be now brought in.* And now that *Peace* is shut out, *Law* ning

*King* is upon point of detresse, her Colledges are become Courts of  
 Gard, and *Mary* lieth in *Mercurius* bed. Honour also, with her  
 Court, lieth in the dust; the *Cobler* may confront the *Knight*, the  
*Boore* the *Baron*, and there is no judiciall way of satisfaction; which  
 makes *Monarchy* feare she hath no long time of abode here. *Pub-  
 like Faith* also, though she had but newly set up for her selve, is sud-  
 denly become Bankrupt, and how could she choose? for more of  
 the Kingdome treasure hath been spent within these thirty months,  
 than was spent in foure-score yeares before; but she hopes to peece  
 up her selfe againe, by the ruines of the Church; but let her take  
 heed of that, for those goods have been fatall to many thousand fa-  
 milies in this Kingdome: yet, she thinks much, that those publike  
 sums which were given to suppress one rebellion (in *Ireland*) should  
 be employed to maintaine another rebellion (in *England*.) And  
 lastly, me thinks, I see *Religion* in torne ragged weeds, and with  
 stubber'd eyes sitting upon *Weeping-Craft*, and wringing her hands;  
 to see her chiefest Temple (*Pauls Church*) where God Almighty  
 was us'd to be serv'd constantly thrice a day, and was the Rendez-  
 vous, and as it were the Mother Church, standing open to receive  
 all commers and strangers, to be now shut up, and made only a tho-  
 row-fare for Porters; to see those scaffolds, the expence of so many  
 thousand pounds, to lye a rotting; to see her chiefest lights like to  
 be extinguished; to see her famous learned Divines dragg'd to pri-  
 son, and utterly depriv'd of the benefit of the Common Law, their  
 inheritance: Me thinks, I say, I see *Religion* packing up, and prepa-  
 ring to leave this Island quite, crying out, that this is a Countrey fitter  
 for *Atheists* than *Christians* to live in, for God Almighty is here made  
 the greatest *Malignant*, in regard his House is plunder'd more than  
 any: There is no Court left to reforme heresie, no Court to punish  
 any Church Officer, & to make him attend his Cure, no Court to puni-  
 sh fornication; adulterie, or incest: Mee thinks I heare Her cry  
 out against these her Grand *Reformers* (or *Refiners* rather) that they  
 have put division 'twixt all degrees of persons. They have put divi-  
 sion 'twixt husband and wife, 'twixt mother and child: The son  
 seeks his fathers blood in open field, one brother seeks to cut the  
 others throat; they have put division 'twixt master and servant,  
 'twixt Land-Lord and Tenant; nay, they have a long time put a sea  
 of separation 'twixt King and Queene; and they labour more and  
 more to put division 'twixt the head and the members, 'twixt his

Majestic and his political *Spawls*, his Kingdom; And lastly, they have plung'd one of the flourishing Kingdoms of *Europe* in a warre without end; for though a *Paxa* may be plaister'd over for the time, I feare it will be but like a fire cover'd with ashes, which will break out againe, as long as these fierie Schismatikes have any strength in this Island, so that all the premisses considered, if *Turke* or *Tartar*, or all the infernall spirits and *Cacodemons* of hell had broken in amongst us, they could not have done poore *England* more mischief. Sir, I pray excuse this homely imperfect relation, I have a thousand things more to impart unto you when wee may breathe freer aire; for here we are come to that slavery, that one is in danger to have his very thoughts plundred; Therefore if you please to accept of my company, I will over with you by Gods help, as soone as it may stand with your conveniency; but you must not discover me to be an *Englishman* abroad: for so I may bee geerd at and kickt in the streets; I will go under another name, and am fix'd in this resolution, never to breathe *English* aire againe, untill the *King* recover his *Scepter*, and the *People* their *Sacfts*.

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FINIS.

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